

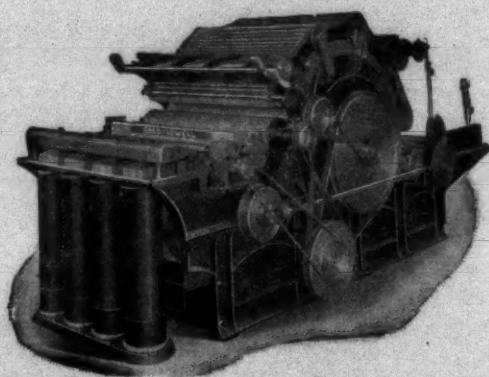
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 13, 1916

NUMBER 20

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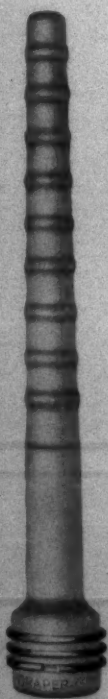
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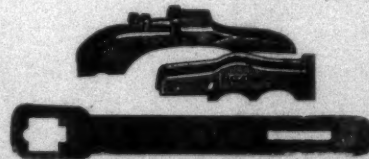
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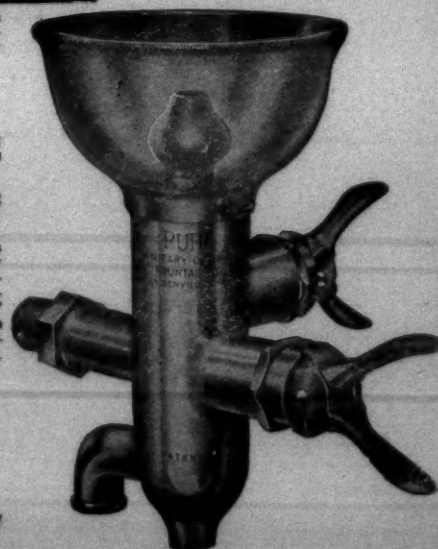
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 13, 1916

NUMBER 20

## What Southern Mill Men Say

(Letters Published in Annual Review Number of New York Journal of Commerce.)

### President Scott Maxwell.

From reports received, conversations had with many representative men connected with the business, also from personal observation, my opinion is that the cotton goods business is in fine condition. Mills on all lines are selling their full output at fair prices, and the demand remains good and constant. Mills on colored goods are handicapped by their inability to get dyestuffs in quantities, but at the present they are all busy on orders.

There is no large export business in cotton goods as a whole, although special lines used by the nations at war are being exported in quantities. The movement to China and the Orient is very small, as is the movement of cotton goods to South America and elsewhere at present. If under present domestic conditions there was any large demand for export, the home market would see some extremely high prices, because there are no large stocks of goods in first hands, and the trade have no stocks on their shelves to fall back upon in case an increased export demand should develop.

I believe the "open price association method" is a movement that is sure to grow larger when it is better understood by all the parties interested. It will stop many abuses that have crept into business of selling cotton goods. From my point of view it should help us all, the manufacturer, seller and buyer, to a better method of doing business.

The future of the export business depends upon ships to carry our products to the nations with whom we desire to trade and a navy that will keep the seas open for our ships.

Scott Maxwell,

President American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

### Ex-President Smyth.

The cotton goods industry is fairly well occupied, and the demand for home trade might be considered good, with the exception of the troubles caused by the absence of dyestuffs and the high price of raw cotton. The export demand is limited, and, due to the difficulty in shipping goods owing to the absence of tonnage and the high freight rates, very little new busi-

ness is being offered or sales made.

The open price association, whose methods are designed to lessen the evils of unfair competition and to correct the injury done by unfounded rumors of sales made and quotations given, would be a great boon both to the buyers and sellers of domestics, and it is to be hoped that the leading commission houses in New York city will agree to join such an association and work along plans that have been found most satisfactory in other lines of business. It is gratifying to know that efforts are being made along this line.

Ellison A. Smyth,

Greenville, S. C.

### Ex-President Miller.

The domestic cotton goods trade, viewed from the standpoint of the spinner and knitter, is now enjoying a very welcome period of deferred prosperity. Both industries are entirely sold on all business they can accept for either spot or quick shipment, and in addition many are well engaged on future orders, which will care for their production for some months into the new year.

The cloth end of the trade, however, apparently is not so well situated and is not in such a healthy and satisfactory condition. While some lines are active and profitable, on others it is true that the mills are not able to more than break even on the basis of the present price of cotton.

The general outlook for the industry as a whole, however, is encouraging, yet the future is not without some bearish features, which later on may prove obstacles to any extended era of prosperity.

In my opinion the dangers now most seriously threatening the industry are:

First.—The anticipation of the wholesale dumping into this country of foreign-made cotton goods after the war, is causing uneasiness among manufacturers and apparently justly so.

Under our present tariff law there is no provision made to meet such a contingency, and unless Congress becomes conservative and will promptly enact some kind of a just and adequate "anti-dumping" clause, even the moderate prosperity we are now enjoying will not compensate for the losses we are most likely then to sustain.

It is now conceded by practically every one familiar with the situ-

ation, with the exception of the prejudiced politician, that the present tariff law has demoralized to date its inefficiency and failure as a revenue producing measure, and after the war we believe it will be equally demonstrated that the schedule contained therein as applicable to the textile industry is unreasonably and ruinously low.

Second.—The dyestuff situation is alarming and growing more serious from day to day. Especially is this true since Great Britain has recently placed an embargo on the importation of logwood from Jamaica, which is about the last source of any volume of supply for our American mills. Just why our country should consent that Great Britain should handicap our trade in every conceivable manner, without even a note of protest or warning on our part, is known apparently only to the powers that be in Washington. Would not retaliatory measures be justified to prevent this continual interference with our commerce?

We are supplying England to-day with arms, ammunition, foodstuffs, and even money to enable her to continue to prosecute the war, and without such assistance she would be helpless to long continue the conflict; yet, in return for our good offices, she arbitrarily places a drastic embargo against our every commercial want and need.

Possibly the exercise of a little more nerve and a little less rhetoric at this time in our foreign affairs, would bring results which we have a right, as American citizens, to expect and even demand of our government.

While "preparedness" is the program of the day, many of us believe that adequate-commercial preparation and supremacy is equally as essential and vital to our future welfare as that of the extreme "preparedness" now being advocated for the navy and army.

Our export trade in cotton goods, barring a few war specialties, is not in a satisfactory condition, although now it would seem is the most opportune time for the increase and development of this trade, that has ever occurred or possibly may ever occur again in our history.

But in order to successfully "bag the game," we must have the proper equipment and equally so to develop and hold our export trade we must have the ships. Give us a well equipped and substantial merchant

marine, privately or government owned, and in a short time we will be so prepared as to protect our trade and to see the American flag floating from the masthead of our ships in every foreign port.

If our country, therefore, indulges the hope of fulfilling her destiny among the great nations, now is the favored time to take prompt and permanent advantage of the present unfortunate world conditions. These conditions were brought about by no act of ours; let us, therefore, assume the aggressive, let us relegate politics and partisanship to the rear and join in a united and concentrated effort to place our country commercially and otherwise where she belongs by right, not second, but first among the nations of the world.

I am not sufficiently advised to venture a personal opinion on the recent methods proposed to lessen the evils of unfair competition in the market by the open price association, but upon inquiry I find those whose interests are affected in this section that the open price idea will be strongly approved and endorsed.

R. M. Miller, Jr.,

Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

### President W. C. Bradley.

Answering your inquiry on the present and probable future of the cotton goods market, I will say: Compared with one year ago, the domestic trade is excellent. But it is not so profitable as one could wish, owing to the extreme scarcity and cost of dyestuffs. Consumers are adjusting themselves to conditions, and if supplies of logwood and other vegetable dyes can be had it is reasonable to expect fair to good business for some time to come. The prosperity prevailing in other lines of business will by reaction make demand for cotton fabrics.

In export trade, lately we have gone into territory that was never attempted before. It would be premature to make a confident prediction, but the start made is very gratifying and gives us considerable hope for the future. If the tribulations of the present and recent past will only result in compelling American mills to do an export business, it will be well worth the cost in the future. The domestic market has certainly been over-

(Continued on Page 15.)



## Wearing Quality of Cloth

All persons are interested in the wearing quality of a cloth, and all buyers of cloth think of this property when buying. They are bound to do this when they think of the probable appearance of the cloth after it has been worn for a time.

Now, this machine enables you to determine the relative wearing qualities of cloths, in a manner otherwise unobtainable by any process or aid to your judgment.

When the average person thinks about the wearing quality of a all kinds of cloths, especially those wearing into holes. This is rather primitive view of the question, because there are other forms of wearing which must be considered, as they are equally and perhaps more important, especially in some cloths.

Three kinds of tests may be made on the machine, and each one tells its own tale to any person who is prepared to receive its silent testimony.

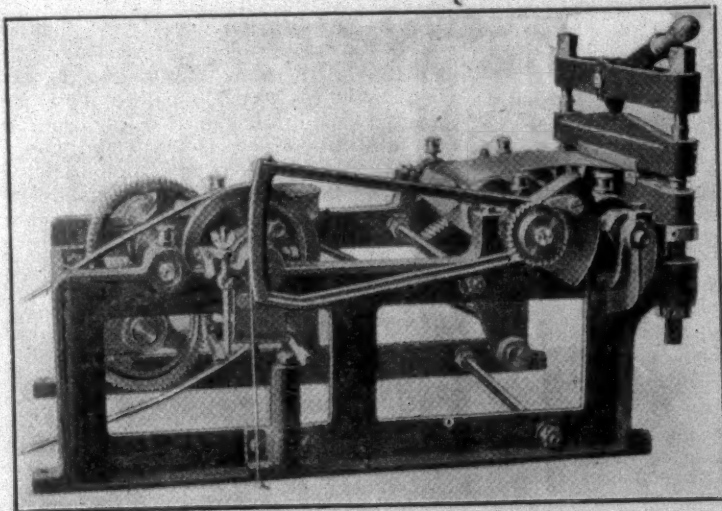
(a) A piece of cloth can be put on the machine and given, say, 200

fibres protruding from the cloth.

If you are technically and intimately acquainted with scribbling and spinning of yarns you would know that a poor scribbler and a poor spinner produces a yarn for a cloth which is not so good as that which a good scribbler and a good spinner produces for the same cloth. But when the cloth is made its appearance defies visual detection, except on analysis, the similarity in effect being obtained by finishing, which is not so enduring as that obtained from good yarn.

Again, the manufacturer might use shoddy instead of Garnett waste instead of noils, or noils instead of wool. With all the testing you can apply to a cloth you cannot say that one material has been substituted for another. But you can tell how much one cloth is better than another, i. e., how much better one wears than the other. This method of testing has been in use on the Continent for some years.

If your cloth is a whole color you may observe it rub up a lighter



rub. Any number of pieces can now be put upon the machine and given the same number of rubs. That which has the worst appearance will look the worst after a short period of wear as a suit.

(b) A piece of cloth can be put on the machine under a small amount of tension, and the threads, at right angles to the tension in the cloth, can be rubbed out, thus leaving the threads under tension remaining.

(c) Considerable tension can be put upon the cloth being rubbed, and it can be rubbed until the rubbing weakens or wears the threads so much that the cloth is unable to bear the stress upon it, consequently it breaks.

The first kind of test is applied to all kinds of cloths, especially those that have been raised, and those suit cloths that have been "struck" in finishing, i. e., which have a soft wooly-looking surface.

This test enables you to compare the appearance after wear of one kind of cloth with its imitation.

It enables you to compare one maker's cloth with another maker's cloth of the same character, because by this test you are comparing the firmness in the cloth of the

shade, according to whether the wool or cloth has been well dyed or only topped with color.

Method (b) shows how a loosely woven cloth behaves as compared with a hard woven cloth, in point of resistance to wear. It also gives a clear idea of how soon each of two cloths would wear into holes.

Method (c) enables you to compare the wearing qualities of any cloths, and express their wearing qualities in definite numbers.

The pictures shows a piece of cloth clamped in a rigid jaw, and passing over a rubbing surface formed by dull blades set in a cylinder. This cylinder makes one revolution clock-wise and then contra-clock-wise, and this is recorded by a counter as one rub. The other end of the cloth is clamped to a roller, on which is placed the quadrant, from which any number of weights can be suspended, and thus put the cloth in tension.

This machine is shown standing on a table and driven by an electric motor. A stand is made for it when required. When cloth is worked through the machine automatically stops.

A granite roller rubbing surface is supplied, if required, as an extra.

### Care and Adjustment of Cotton Preparatory Machinery.

Observation of cotton yarn mill machinery standing up under neglect and misuse has convinced the writer that textile machinery builders make good, substantial equipment that will turn out a creditable product under almost any condition. But the necessary action of the machines on the fibre is hard enough at best, and the management should impress upon the entire working force that the most painstaking attention should be given to the care and adjustment of each machine.

Consider the hammering the cotton fibres get in the picker room! This treatment is especially severe in mills with four processes of beaters. Mill men who have given this matter thought agree that this action cannot help but injure and weaken the fibre, and it is believed the time will come when a way will be found to clean cotton without this beating. Until that time comes we must do all in our power to prevent damage to the fibre under present methods. The stock should not be beaten any more than necessary; the best speeds for beater and feed rolls being those that will give forty blows or less to the inch of cotton delivered. There should be a setting between feed rolls and beater blades wide enough to prevent one end of the fibre being held while the beater strikes the other end, as this is sure to break the fibre.

The object of picking being principally to clean the cotton, with the minor object of putting the fibre in proper form for use at the card, the necessity for cleanliness cannot be too strongly insisted upon. By this we do not mean spending too much time cleaning and polishing the outside of the machine, to please the eye, although it gives the room a good appearance, but, rather, to clean every part of the inside, where the presence of dirt in any form will have an influence on the cotton going through the machine, either directly by mixing in and pulling through with the cotton or indirectly by interfering with the passage of the air currents thus producing poorly shaped and uneven laps.

In the oiling of the machines in the picker room judgement should be used. While oil is cheaper than replacing parts, and if used properly will keep one free from a lot of trouble, the oil that runs on to the floor or gets into the work is not helping to lubricate the bearings and may cause serious damage.

If there is one place more than any other in the mill in which a man should not be hurried or driven, that place is in the grinding and setting of the cards. The proper care and adjustment of the cards determines largely the quality of the finished work, for after the stock passes this point it gets very little if any cleaning in the ordinary mill on medium counts. The grinding wheels should have the best of care and should be kept in perfect condition, for on these depend the proper setting of the carding machines.

The old adage, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," should be ever before one while working on a card, being especially sure that all the settings are properly made and everything firmly fastened before starting the machine.

Many of the small attachments on a card are of seemingly no importance, and in a great many mills as long as the cotton comes through the card and the card continues to run it does not seem to make any difference whether they are working properly or not. For example, in a great many mills the brushes that clean the inside of the flats and chain are neglected, and soon some of the flats show soft edges. Dirt under these flats while going around the front disk has forced them out far enough to let the stripping comb strike them. Then new clothing for the flats is needed, and where the brush could have been repaired or replaced for a few cents it will take dollars to replace the clothing.

Renew the emery grinding wheels frequently. If allowed to wear down instead of putting a point on the wires they simply polish them. If is a big mistake to use an emery wheel too long with the idea of keeping down expenses, for when the sharp edges of the emery are worn off a carding point is not ground. In order to get the right sound while setting the wheel an operator often sets it in hard enough to cause the wire to break out. This is an expensive habit. Light and frequent grinding is far better than heavy grinding at long intervals, and should be insisted on.

In oiling a card great care should be taken not to get any oil on the clothing. In the doffer, cylinder or licker bearings many mills use an oil that is heavier than the regular machine oil, because it is less liable to run out of the bearings.

One of the great objects of the drawing frames being to even the work by the doublings, the spoons and other working parts of the stop motions should receive a great deal of attention. The rolls should be set where they will do the best work, and a little common sense and experimenting will put them there. There are many things besides the length of the staple that govern this setting, such as weight of sliver, number of ends doubled, draft, character of stock, etc. A good general rule to follow is to have the distance from first to second roll centers one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch more than the length of staple, and increase the distance between centers one-sixteenth inch more between second and third rolls, and one-sixteenth inch more between third and back rolls. This makes a mark to shoot at and from these settings the rolls can be adjusted to suit the special requirements of each mill.

One of the most important points to keep fly frames running well with a maximum production with minimum cost and waste is to keep them well lined and leveled. This is another point that is neglected in many mills. With a machine of such length, and running at so high a speed, out of line or out of level, it is throwing undue strain on all



the driving parts, taking up more power, and causing a lot of unnecessary breakage of parts. This all tends to decrease production and increase the amount of waste.

It is the opinion of the writer that nearly one-half the breakage in a mill is due to carelessness on someone's part. It has been proved in practice that by impressing on the help the value of the machines they are running, the importance of the different parts composing the machine, and the value of the product going through the machine, more interest will be taken in the work and many dollars saved in items of repairs and waste.—Edgemont in Textile World Journal.

#### Activities of Manchester Cotton Association.

In connection with the annual report on commerce and industries of this consulate (Supplement to Commerce Reports, April 13, 1915), and the report for 1914, of the activities of the Manchester Cotton Association, contained on pages 12 and 13 of that report, the Manchester Guardian of December 1, 1915, contains an account of the meeting of this association for 1915, which was held in Manchester on November 30. At the invitation of the president and directors of the association, the American consul attended the meeting and listened to the review of the year's work by the president, who said, in part:

"Despite the war the importations of American cotton last season (Aug. 1 to July 31) were the highest in the history of the association, reaching 620,487 bales, or an increase of 16.9 per cent over the preceding season, and representing 15.3 per cent of all American cotton imported into this country. So far this season 134,000 bales have been shipped to Manchester, compared with 85,000 bales at the corresponding time last season.

"The Egyptian imports showed a great falling off, being, in round figures, 150,000 bales, against 230,000 bales. This was mainly accounted for by the decreased consumption, so many of the Bolton mills having to run short time owing to the export of yarn to belligerent countries being stopped. So far this season 61,000 bales have been shipped to Manchester, against 34,000 last season. Under the unfavorable conditions, and in the absence of any futures market here, the decrease in imports of Egyptian was not remarkable."

After referring to the variations in the prices of cotton, the president observed there were many people who believed that 4½d. (9 cents) would be about the ruling price for the crop, but there were various reasons why such a low price was impossible. "The American mills," he said, "are very large consumers, and they will shortly be using twice as much cotton as we do, and if, as we expect, the crop will be about 12,000,000 bales, nearly 7,000,000 bales may be consumed in America. The Continent and Japan are importing freely, and have so far taken 385,000 bales more than Great Britain."

Taking the trade as a whole, he thought Lancashire had done better than anticipated. Stocks of yarns had largely disappeared, and a distinctly more healthy feeling prevailed. The home trade had been, and continued, excellent, and the high wages earned meant more spending power to the masses of the people.—Consular Reports.

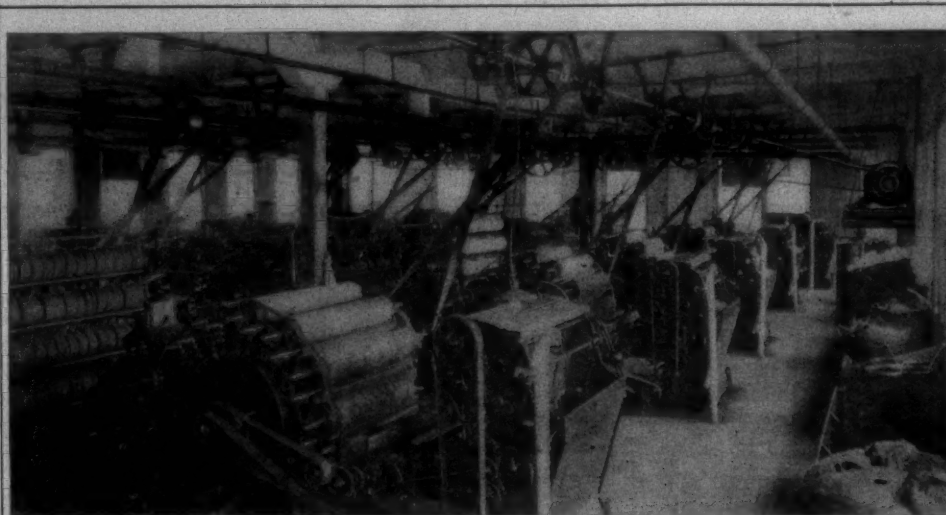
#### Dyestuff Hearings.

Washington.—One of the most important witnesses before the ways and means committee when the hearing on the dyestuff situation begins Friday will be Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, one of the largest cotton mill men in the south. It is expected that other prominent North

Carolina mill men, will also be invited to appear.

The hearing will be on the bill recently introduced by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, to place a prohibitive tax on many of the chemicals now being used in the manufacture of dyes. Since the European war started American cotton mill

Continued on Page 16.



G-E Motors driving Card Room, Cooper, Wells & Company, St. Joseph, Michigan

## Iron Clad Hosiery From G-E Motor Driven Mill

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# Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn

## Guessing Prize.

In addition to the first prize of \$10 and the second prize of \$5.00, we will offer a third prize of \$2.00, to the man who is first to guess the article that wins first prize.

The guessing contest is open to subscribers of the Southern Textile Bulletin and each of them will be permitted to make two guesses. In case more than one man guesses the prize-winning article, the guess received first by us will receive the guessing prize.

## Number Twenty-Eight.

I am entering the contest to learn the views of others and to express some of my own on the cause of uneven yarn and the prevention of same. With the 25 years experience I have had in the business, I am still learning the cause and prevention, for there are many throughout the mill, from mixing to the finished product. I will now try to state some of them briefly.

The first is in the mixing of the cotton. It will certainly make uneven yarn if the mixing is not thorough with all grades. Too much of the same grade should not be fed to machines at one time, for we all know that first, second and third pickings are different grades, and by being well mixed in the percentage in notes and fly will be equalized in the picking process.

We now assume that the cotton is well prepared for making breaker laps. Care should be taken to make all breaker laps as near the same weight as you can, by regulating the feed to deliver same in each gauge box. My opinion is that a great deal of uneven work is made in the picker room. As you know, railway heads are very nearly things of the past and we must turn our attention to the picker room, for here we even work to start with. To make good even laps with a good selvage, you must keep your pickers clean inside, and all air flues open and dampers set properly to get a good sheet on your eages, all depends on the length of the outlet flues. In regard to fan speed to regulate the back lash in the air, fan speed runs from 1200 to 1500. As we are counting the railway heads out, we must rest assured we must turn our attention to the eveners on the pickers. Now to make even laps, you must use and

endless belt, one inch. Keep the evener belt tight and run it near the center of the cones to allow for variation. If the evener belt runs too slack, it will slip and cause uneven laps. Never use oil on your evener plates, use graphite. Oil will make them stick.

Now the laps comes next, and the way to handle them. It will cause uneven laps if you use the same size aprons on your laps at the same time. You must use two full laps and two half full. This will keep the weight on your aprons regular. Also teach your picker help how to handle laps, as I have noticed some handle them like they were cord wood. A lot of uneven work is caused when placing the laps on, never allow the help to lap the ends too far, for this gives the evener too much work to do and light and heavy places will go by. Keeping up with these little things overcomes the big ones and you will be able to keep the weights within close touch of the standard.

Now we leave the picker room with a good well-made lap, and come to the cards. A draft of 90 is a good card draft. The piecing here is another great factor in making uneven work by lapping the ends over too far on the lap just run out, which makes heavy places in the card sliver several yards long. Teach the help to piece right, so the card sliver will be uniform. Letting laps run out will also make uneven work. The sliver gets light and yards of it has gone to the cans and the card hand does not always get it all out and it passes on in your work.

Now we suppose card setting to be the same, or as nearly so as possible, on all cards in the room I want to say that where more uneven work is made in the stripping plate settings, when they are overlooked and not given the proper attention. It does not show up very plainly, but the amount of strippings from each card should be the same weight, if not, it will cause variations in the sliver, which tends to make light and heavy places. Dull licker-ins will also make uneven work. The stock will be delivered to the cylinder in small flakes. This is what we call cloudy carding, which we can plainly see in the web. The same result will also follow when the licker-in screen is too far from the licker-in wire.

Now we take the card sliver to the first process of drawing, where uneven work is caused by the spoons not working properly, let-

ting the ends pass through the back rolls before the stop motion works, by the drawing tender holding on the shipper piecing ends, also making long lapped ends. All drawing frames have compound change gears which are used for condensing the sliver properly, letting the sliver sag just a little to avoid broken selvages. If the sliver is too tight, between front roll and calender rolls, you will notice the selvage looks ragged making uneven sliver, which can be overcome by changing the compound gear one tooth, or it may call for two teeth, to get results. This articles does not refer to the draft, as we all know what excessive drafts make uneven yarn.

We now take the shell rolls into consideration. Shell rolls covered with blankets too thin will make uneven work, as they are too hard and firm and will not draw the stock uniformly. A good heavy blanket make a good cushion, which rests on all fibres, drawing them more evenly. A thick skin or a thin one will make uneven work. All rolls should be calipered when putting them in the frame, the same as spinning rolls. Never allow the practice of putting new cots on old blankets.

Now slubbers, intermediates and speeders all have compound change gears, the same as the drawing frames. In some card rooms, the frames are running badly, ends breaking down, running slack, especially before the frame gets full, and some carders think it is the rack gear, whereas he is not using the right compound gear. This will make uneven roving, and that means uneven yarn. It takes a practical man to master the card room, as it is the base of the mill, and if the work is not made right in the carding, you cannot expect it to be right in the finished product.

I am writing this article to learn what makes uneven yarn and what will prevent it. I trust that it will cover some of the important points of the subject. We will not consider the settings, as all practical men know the right settings.

W. W.

## Number Twenty-Nine.

In order to produce an even yarn there are a great many things that are essential, cotton of a good grade should be well mixed and should be opened some time before it is used in order that it might have a chance to loosen up. The hoppers

should be kept well filled and about the same amount in them all the time, so that an even and uniform lap will be made on the breaker picker. Waste should be fed regular and not too much at a time. In a room where there are several machines the hoppers should all be set to feed alike so that laps of the same weight will be produced. Good piecing should be made on the intermediate and finisher pickers, eveners should be kept cleaned and well oiled, belts well pieced (an endless belt preferred) and kept near the center of the cone, all cages and air flues kept well cleaned so that no obstructive matter will collect in them. All aprons should have the proper attention and be kept at the right tension to keep them from slipping and causing thick and thin places in the laps.

Cards should be attended to carefully, all settings should be as near alike as the card will allow, laps should be put on so as not to cause thick or thin places in the sliver, the calender rolls should turn freely. The cans should not be allowed to run too full or the sliver will be strained. The front knife plates should all be set alike, the doffer and flats should all be set the same at both ends or cloudy and uneven carding will result. The card should be kept sharp and free from mashed places.

## The Drawing.

The object of the drawing frame is to draw out several strands into one and thus reduce the unevenness that might exist in any one of the sliver. There are usually six ends put up at the back, all being drawn into one, the draft is generally about six, although there are exceptions. The stop motion should be kept in perfect order; the bottom and top rolls kept clean and well oiled, all gears set properly and weights kept so that they will hang on the rollers instead of resting on the weight relieving bars. The cans should be kept properly arranged at the back so that the sliver will not be strained before reaching the frames. The draft should not be too great between the front and the calender rolls or uneven sliver will result. The draft should be just enough to keep the ends from bagging, a little bagging even is better than the opposite extreme. A good test is to take a pencil and press the end down, if the slack is taken up too quickly it is evidence of too much draft. The cans should not be allowed to run

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too full for when they are so full there is too much friction against the coiler and strained sliver is sure to result.

### The Slubber.

The cans should be placed at the slubber so that the rolls will not run across each other. The lifting roll should be kept running, steel and leather rolls should be kept clean and well oiled. Sometimes the top back rolls are allowed to run without oil until the hooks, or saddles wear to an exact fit, then when the rollers are changed uneven roving will result. There should be twist enough to allow the roving to be run off at the next process without being strained. The roll guide should be kept so that it will traverse as near each end of the leather roll as is necessary. The bobbin should have an even and uniform lay and not be so close that the roving will ride on the bobbin. The tension should be carefully attended to or uneven roving will be made which will result in uneven yarn. There should be a perceptible shake of the ends after the frames are doffed and started up and should remain the same through the filling of the set. Frames should be kept well cleaned so that no lint will be caught and carried into the work. Spindles and steps also should be kept well oiled.

### Intermediates and Roving Frames.

Intermediates and roving frames should have the same good attention as the slubbers. The skewers should be looked after and those that have become flattened on the bottom end not allowed to run or the roving will be strained. Tenders, when creeling the frames, should be very careful and not piece and run three strands from the back thereby making a heavy place which will cause heavy work all the way through. All single and double should be removed from the bobbin. It is only a habit among the frame hands to make this and it should receive the strictest attention from the overseer and his assistants. A good arrangement of drafts should be on all processes throughout the carding department. I shall not give the drafts here as certain conditions necessitate different drafts. The setting of all rolls should be carefully looked after, their distance to slightly exceed the length of the staple being used. All rollers and clearers should be kept clean.

### Spinning.

Assuming that the roving is leaving the fly frames in as near perfect condition as it is ever possible to get it, all skewers should have good points on the lower end and lint should not be allowed to collect on them. Creels should be kept clean and a wooden roving rod is better than an iron one because the latter will rust, especially in the summer time if the spinners touch it with sweaty hands. The rollers should be kept in good condition and well oiled and should not be allowed to choke up at the ends. The weights should all hang at the same place on the weight lever, not have some on the end and some in the center. Roving guides should traverse as near the ends of the rollers as possible. Lumps should not be allowed to get in the trumpets and strain the roving. Spinners should be taught to make short piecings in settings in roving and all roving should be pulled off the bobbin and not cut off with a knife. The proper travelers should be used for the yarn being spun

with the traveler cleaner properly set, guide wires should be properly set, spindles should be plumbed and set at least once a year. Worn rings or rings of different sizes must not be used. All bands looked after and all slack ones removed and new ones put on. Spindles are to be oiled with a good grade of spindle oil. The rollers should be set so that their distance will be a little farther than the length of staple being used. The draft should not exceed 12. The spoolers guides should be set so as not to break or strain the yarn.

With the little things above mentioned and properly attended to a good grade of yarn can be made.

B. B. M.

### Number Thirty.

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words for your December contest, on cause and prevention of uneven yarn.

Even numbers can only be kept correctly by starting the cotton right in the opening room. It is very important that the cotton is carefully graded and mixed, by opening 10 to 12 bales, taking a layer from each bale and blending it together. All cotton, because it is pretty and white, is not good cotton, we have premature, mildewed, gin-cut and frost-bitten cotton and numbers of other bad things, therefore it is very important to grade and blend it to get even numbers and have a close average. We must not use dry cotton today and wet cotton tomorrow. It is very important to have room enough to keep at least one day's run ahead, that is, open the cotton today that is to be used tomorrow. This will give it a chance to dry out in case it is too damp when first opened. All reworked waste should never be mixed in the regular mixing, because the pins on the incline aprons separate the waste from the cotton, allowing it to pass from one machine to another in streaks, causing weak and uneven yarn.

Take your waste with an equal portion of cotton (enough to keep the laps from falling apart) and run it through the opener and breaker. Then use one waste lap to three cotton laps on your intermediate apron. This is the only way to mix waste for perfect results.

Keep the automatic feeder as near the same fullness as possible, say three-fourths full, so your breaker laps will be even in weight per yard. Unproportioned speed of pickers a great many times is the cause of uneven work. Low speed of fan and insufficient suction to hold cotton on screen will give you a lap full of thick and thin places with different weights per yard; which will make variation in numbers throughout the mill. A high speed beater will create a draft; if your beater draft is stronger than your fan draft it will blow the cotton off the screen, causing lumps. This can be remedied to a certain extent, provided the eveners are kept in first-class working shape. If they are not they can't respond to a delicate change in the weight of the incoming feed. The result is that you have variable sliver.

All eveners cones should be lagged or corked, which insures no slipping of eveners belts. No matter what weight per yard the laps are to be, the eveners belt should be made to run in the center of the cone which gives an equal adjustment for either heavy or light feed and

it keeps down variation from slipping. If your cone is not lagged or corked it will occasionally slip on the small end, especially if the cones are oily or tight in the bearings. Every time your eveners belt or apron slips it will cause light streaks in the laps, which will cause light streaks in sliver. I would recommend that all aprons on pickers be pulled with sprocket chains, which insures no slipping and prolongs the use of aprons.

The card has a long draft and one inch of uneven lap makes about 100 inches of uneven sliver. Thin places in your laps are jerked in by the licker-in and placed on the cylinder in lump shape, causing uneven work. Doffer combs too high and cans run too full will cause stretched sliver, laps split and run into the cord double will cause uneven work. Have cord tender to fix lap and remove doublings. A careless card tender can damage the sliver by letting heavy and light work go by him, this is done during the time the cards are starting up after

stripping, as he pieces up the end before the card has time to fill up. The result is that a large portion of the sliver is too light.

A lot of light and heavy work is made at the drawing frame on account of a careless drawing tender lapping his piecings too long, or by running the frame with one or more ends out at the back. This should not be tolerated and if he is trained and watched he will get his piecings very near perfect. Stop-motions too slow to respond, letting singlings through the rolls and ends running out at back will cause uneven numbers. I find it is a good rule to look over your drawing stop-motions and examine your ends 3 or 4 times per day, as one can of too light or heavy drawing sliver will make several bobbins of uneven yarn. Dry rolls clogged with cotton, rolls badly worn or not properly weighted, too much weight on one end and not enough on the other will make sliver variation.

The trumpets should have the proper bore for standard weight of

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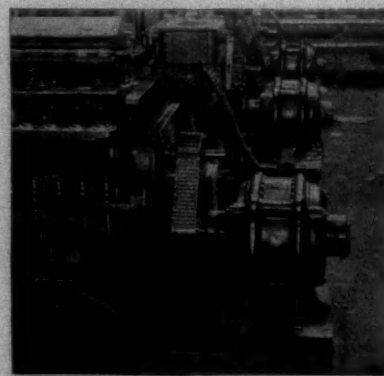
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sliver and the proper draft between the front steel roll and calender roll. The trumpet bore should be small enough to condense the sliver to make it smooth and strong enough to pull itself. The draft between the front steel roll and calender should be just enough to make the end sag the least bit. If the bore of the trumpet is too large, or the draft too great at the calender roll, you will get stretched and uneven sliver. I find that keeping the numbers at the drawing frame is the best place. If the drawing sliver is weighed 4 times per day light or heavy streaks can be detected and remedied before it gets mixed all through the roving and spinning frame, where no gear can get it right. If light work gets mixed with heavy work in frames and you make a change that will effect the light work it will make the heavy work too heavy. While your average number may come right you will have a great variation.

Good rolls are absolutely necessary on fly frames if we get an even roving. They should be oiled and cleaned regularly or they will run sluggish and make stretched and uneven roving.

Special attention should be paid to the tension at all times. This is another place where a lot of bad work is made that causes variation in roving and yarn. The overseer should see that the tension gears are locked up and in charge of the section man allowing no one else to change them, holding him responsible. If this is not done some time the wrong gear is put on, making the ends run too tight or too slack, depending on whether the gear is too large or small. The result will be stretched roving when it is too tight, and when it is too slack the frame tender will wind up the tension a tooth, not only taking up the slack but for a time making the ends run too tight, making stretched and irregular work in after process. If it is necessary to change a gear on a certain hank or grade of work the whole of the frames on this class of work should be changed. In changing gears, no gears should be changed without the consent of the overseer. All changes after being made should be reported to him.

I find it is best to run the ends with the least bit of sag, by running them this way and keeping a good supply of different size tension gears you will cut out stretched and uneven roving caused by the wrong tension. Worn and blunt skewers will stretch roving and cause uneven yarn.

Good roving can be damaged at the spinning frame causing unevenness and variation. Worn and blunt skewers, bad rolls, dry rolls, rolls not cleaned regularly, slack bands, bad travelers, too heavy a traveler will cause weak and uneven yarn. Too much draft, rollers spread too wide apart, that is, the distance from bite to bite, the distance from where the steel and leather middle rollers release the fibre to where it comes in contact with the steel and leather front rolls, will cause thick and thin places in yarn. If the above suggestions are carried out there should be little trouble with uneven yarn.

J. R. M.

#### Number Thirty-One.

This matter has been so thoroughly discussed in the past that it is a difficult problem to bring out

any new points that all good carders and spinners are not already familiar with. The following is what I consider the chief causes for uneven yarn:

First. The cotton grader must be a man of intelligence and must know how to grade cotton. He should pull staple from each bale separately and get each mixing as near the same length staple as possible. Staple of different lengths will not draft the same. Cotton should be mixed twenty or more bales at each mixing, taking an equal amount from each bale.

I shall not attempt to give any certain rules for setting pickers or any other machine; it is the opinion of the writer that a competent overseer will know how to adjust his machines to get the best results in his own particular case. I have a very poor opinion of a man who adjusts his machines a certain way because John Smith or Bill Jones had them set that way. We must use our brains and adjust things to suit our own case.

I could say a great deal on split laps, but a competent overseer will not permit split laps to run very long.

The card is, in my opinion, a very important part of the process. Without good carding it is impossible to get an even yarn. Poor carding is caused from bad clothing, bad tops, poor grinding, improper setting and carding too heavy. There is more poor carding today from crowding cards than from any other cause. A card is for the purpose of removing the impurities from the cotton, and if we can remove all the impurities the rest is an easy matter. The lighter we card, the more impurities we can remove. Most any man with ordinary intelligence can be taught to grind and set up a card properly if given proper instructions. But no man can do good carding and crowd his cards, and unless we get good carding we cannot hope for even yarn.

We now come to another important process—the drawing. The chief cause for bad work on the drawing is dirty rolls, especially if metallic rolls are used, bad tension between front roll and calender rolls, and high speed. One bad feature about metallic top rolls on drawing is the wearing of the shoulder, allowing the flues to go too deep, causing the end to get slack between front roll and calender rolls and allowing the sliver to go through the trumpets in lumps. As soon as this is discovered the rolls should either be repaired, or replaced with new ones. This can be remedied for a long time by changing the front top rolls from one stand to another. This is something that can not very well be taken care of by the compensating gear, owing to one end running slack and the other tight.

We now come to the slubbers. If we deliver the sliver to the slubbers in a good and even condition we will have very little trouble producing an even slubber roving, provided we keep the steel rolls clean and have good top rolls, and keep them well oiled and cleaned, and run the proper tension. This also applies to intermediate and fine frames. Right here I want to say a few words in regard to tension on intermediate and fine speeders. You can exercise the greatest care in all former processes and deliver your work to fine frames in perfect condition and then spoil it all by not having the proper tension. A good carder will know how

to gear his frames to get the proper tensions and when he has them right he must not allow his speeder tenders to take up and let off on the tension, as we know they can not do very much damage by letting off on the tension. But if they are permitted to let off on it, they are sure to take up on it. I always impress it on the frame hand's mind that it is just as necessary to get the section man when his tension needs adjusting as it is for any other reason.

Now, if roving is delivered to the spinning in good even condition, a competent spinner will not experience any trouble in getting an even yarn. The chief causes in spinning for uneven yarn are dirty steel rolls, bad top rolls, dry rolls, worn bolsters, worn spindles, high speed, spindles out of plumb, gears improperly set and long drafts. Excessive draft is equally as bad in card room as in spinning room. Long drafts are one of the chief causes for uneven yarn in any of the processes. This is something that must have very close attention and must be arranged as short as possible in all processes. Many mills today are producing uneven yarn by trying to keep down the roll covering cost, which is in the writer's opinion very poor economy.

In conclusion, I want to say a few words on efficient organization. You must require every man to run his job. It is impossible for any overseer, or superintendent, to produce good yarn without the cooperation of all concerned. Each and every one connected with the different processes must do their part, and it is the duty of the overseer to see that each one does his part, and when anything comes up to produce bad, uneven yarn get busy and locate the trouble and remove the cause. He can't do this by sitting in his office and talking the matter over, but he must get busy, find the trouble and remedy it.

Y. W. G.

#### Number Thirty-Two.

On the subject of uneven yarn, every cotton mill manager, superintendent and overseer should be interested. I am sure that we all realize the importance of a thorough mixing of the cotton to produce an even yarn. This should be done by carefully grading each bale before putting it into the mixing, no matter how small your opening room. Mix as many bales at a time as you can if only five. See that they are thoroughly mixed. If you can mix fifty, so much the better. Too much care cannot be given to feeding the cotton to the automatic feeders. Hoppers should never be allowed to run lower than half full at any time, and should be kept two-thirds full all the time.

I want to say here that the picker room has in time been too much neglected, but we have begun to realize that it is the foundation of successful manufacturing. Evenness and regularity of the laps are important to the production of even yarns. The correct weighing of the laps on breakers, intermediates and finishers and the proper adjustment of the eveners is essential to good carding, providing however, that all things are in good order about the cards. It is important also to keep pickers clean and well oiled, beaters clean and free from roll, as the latter will cause the cotton to run to one side and make heavy-sided laps, also irregular and uneven laps, because much depends on

the condition of the laps when it leaves the finisher picker.

Carding is the next important process and is the back bone of good spinning and of even yarn. After the work has left the carding process, very little can be done, although we have many things in the other processes to cause uneven yarn. On the card it should be made as near perfect as possible. Some of the causes of uneven work are; licker-ins in poor condition, clothing loose on cylinder and doffer, improper grinding, and letting plates stay in poor condition, feed plates set too close, front and back plates rubbing, improper stripping. Cards should be stripped at certain times, and when done, the end should be run into waste until it is full size again. Let me say that a good grinder is essential to good carding, for if we do not have the proper setting, we will not have even work, hence we will have uneven yarn at the spinning frames.

On the drawing frames we have many things that will cause uneven work, some of them being as follows: gears not properly set; rolls not properly adjusted; too much draft; too much draft between middle and back rolls; bent necks; badly worn calender rolls improperly set; stop motions not working as they should, allowing singlings and doublings to pass through; poor piecing, both at the front and back trumpets too large for weight of sliver being made, so that the sliver is not condensed as it should be; top and bottom clearers not kept clean; chops on top and bottom rolls leather rolls, whether steel or solid, not being the same diameter; rolls not properly spread for staple being used. All of these are causes of uneven yarn and should be looked after.

Next we come to the slubbers, intermediates and roving frames. On these we have many things that will cause uneven work. Poor piecing at slubbers on back, long splices on roving frames when setting in full bobbins, hard ends, skewers blunt on end, causing friction on the roving and stretching; top and bottom clearers not kept clean; poorly cleaned top leather rolls; rolls of varying diameters; laps on back steel rolls; rolls not properly oiled, and put in with laps running the wrong way; rolls bent; loose joints; worn necks; tension too tight (frame hands should not be allowed to take up or let off on the tension) improper wrapping of the end around the presser finger, bad bobbins and not filling properly; flyers not being kept clean and the barrel sides having checks on them; frame hands fanning off at any or all times; roving guides partially filled with waste; machines not kept clean and well oiled; spindle and bobbin gears not properly set; back lash in gears; running top rolls with grooves in them; and not changing bottom cone gear and builder gear when changing from coarse to fine roving.

We now come to the spinning frame. The work may be made ever so well in the card room and be ruined in the spinning room if the following things are not looked after and kept straight: Broken creel steps; blunt skewers; long pieces when setting in full roving; skewers left in creel board, thereby causing friction and stretching the roving; allowing spinners to fan their frames at any or all times; roving guides partially filled with waste, causing unevenness in the yarn; rolls not properly covered and of



different diameters; saddles not properly adjusted on rolls; stirrups rubbing against steel rolls; bottom steel rolls not kept cleaned and well oiled; running top rolls with grooves in them; weight levers not properly adjusted; too much draft; guide wires worn and not properly set; travelers too light or too heavy; worn travelers, worn or loose rings; spindles crooked or out of center of ring; bad steel rolls, such as flutes and necks being worn; loose joints. All of these causes are common and can be remedied by the overseer keeping constantly on the alert.

J. Ed.

#### New Drawback Rule For Dyed Cottons.

Washington, D. C.—General drawback regulations have been issued today by the Treasury Department to cover the exportation of bleached, mercerized, dyed, bleached and mercerized and dyed cotton piece goods, manufactured from cotton piece goods imported in the gray or in an unfinished state. These new regulations provide:

"A manufacturing record shall be kept by each mercerizer, bleacher and dyer which shall show in the case of each piece of imported cotton piece goods manufactured for export with benefit of drawback, the lot and piece numbers and date of manufacture thereof, the character, identity, value and net yardage of the imported material used, the condition in which imported (whether in the gray, bleached or mercerized), the net yardage of the finished piece goods produced, the loss by shrinkage or gain by stretching of the piece goods in the process of manufacture, the quantity of waste incurred and the value of such waste.

"In case the bleaching, mercerizing or dyeing is done for the account of the owner of the imported material, the records of the mercerizer, bleacher and dyer shall show, in addition to the above data for whose account the work is done, the owner's lot and piece numbers, the date of receipt of the goods, the net yardage thereof, when received, the date of return of the same and the net yardage of the goods returned. Where no gain in the yardage of the imported material results in the process of manufacturing, and the claim is limited to the net yardage of the exported piece goods, the record of the quantity and value of the waste may be omitted.

"The owner of the imported piece goods shall keep a record which shall show in the case of each lot manufactured for his account, the correct value, identity and net yardage of each piece, the condition in which imported (in the gray, bleached or mercerized), the lot and piece numbers thereof, by whom manufactured, the date of delivery to the manufacturer and the date of return of the goods.

"To complete the record, and in order that the bleacher, mercerizer and dyer may issue a proper certificate of manufacture and delivery, the owner of the imported piece goods shall issue to the bleacher, mercerizer or dyer with each lot

of imported piece goods a certificate of delivery in the form prescribed in Article 872 of the customers regulations of 1915.

"Sworn abstracts from the above prescribed record shall be filed with or made a part of the drawback entry.

"In liquidation the allowance may equal the quantity of imported cotton piece goods used in the manufacturing of the exported cotton piece goods as shown by the abstracts from the records prescribed above, the allowance for waste to be reduced according to the quantity of the imported material which the value thereof will replace.

"As a prerequisite to the right to drawback under these regulations each owner, bleacher, mercerizer and dyer shall, prior to exportation, file in the office of the collector of customs at the headquarters port of the customers district in which the principal port of exportation is located, a sworn statement, describing in detail the process of manufacture, the character of the imported materials used and of the products produced and the character and approximate quantities and values of waste incurred, and agreeing to faithfully keep the records prescribed above and to mark and store the imported materials and the finished products in such a manner that their identity with the record covering the same will at all times be maintained. Such sworn statements shall be verified and approved by the Department prior to liquidation of drawback entries.

"The sworn statements of Sherman & Son Co. and the Bellman Brook Bleaching Co., dated August 24 and September 24, 1915, respectively, are transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

"All existing rates of drawback promulgated prior to January 1, 1912, providing for the payment of drawback on the articles covered by these regulations are hereby revoked, effective as to all exportations after sixty days from the date hereof. Collectors of customs at headquarters ports will notify exporters of such material of the provisions of these regulations."

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MANAGER



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Published Every Thursday By

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DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916.

### The Keating Bill Hearing.

The Labor Committee of the House began on Monday the hearing of evidence relative to the Keating Child Labor Bill, which in conjunction with the Owen Bill in the Senate will form the Keating-Owen Bill of this Congress.

The first witness to take the stand was David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, who gave a large amount of statistics relative to the cotton mills of the South and the health and living conditions of the operatives. The references made by Mr. Clark to A. J. McKelway and his motives in fostering such legislation were eliminated from the record.

Other witnesses who were heard on Monday were W. M. Sherard, superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills and also president of the Southern Textile Association; H. R. Fitzgerald, treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; J. J. Bradley, agent Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.; S. F. Patterson, president Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Alex. Long, president of the Aragon and Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; and B. B. Gossett, president

The witnesses Tuesday morning

were J. B. Harris, overseer of spinning, Greenwood, S. C.; Mills, W. C. Ruffin, president of the Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.; Dr. Long of Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Dr. I. B. McBrayer, Sanatorium, N. C.; Tuesday afternoon was devoted to legal argument by Ex-Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina and J. A. Emory, of Washington, tending to show the unconstitutionality of the Keating Bill.

### Southern Cotton Mills.

Last week we published a detailed list of mills in the South which had increased the number of their spindles during the past year, the figures having been compiled from the January first edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills.

Below we are giving a summary showing the total number of spindles and looms in the South, together with the total amount of capital stock of the mills. The January first edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills shows the following to be correct statistics for the South:

Number Cotton Mills.....	766
Capital stock .....	\$230,222,700
Number of spindles.....	13,691,740
Number of looms.....	275,853

The figures given above include several mills which are standing idle at the present time, but do not

include a large amount of new equipment which has already been purchased, and which is to be installed within the next few months.

The figures by States are as follows:

States	No. Mills	Capital Stock	No. Spindles	No. Looms
Alabama .....	66	\$ 18,789,000	1,146,568	20,602
Arkansas .....	2	215,000	14,768	164
Georgia .....	140	38,236,000	2,320,890	45,055
Kentucky .....	8	1,650,000	94,748	1,358
Louisiana.....	4	2,300,000	82,580	2,304
Mississippi.....	18	3,128,000	185,376	4,841
Missouri .....	3	755,000	42,152	988
North Carolina.....	315	65,972,380	4,073,749	63,463
Oklahoma .....	1	227,500	5,712	.....
South Carolina.....	157	78,178,000	4,751,932	113,633
Tennessee .....	22	5,577,320	326,523	5,246
Texas.....	17	2,475,000	127,748	3,344
Virginia.....	13	12,719,500	518,994	14,855
Total .....	766	\$230,222,700	13,691,740	275,853

The number of new mills built during the last twelve months was not large, but there were a great many additions to existing plants, a total of 340,886 spindles having been added during 1915. The enlargement of existing plants shows the confidence that the men already engaged in cotton manufacturing in the South feel in its future.

While the amount of new equipment added during the past year is not as large as has been the case in some of the recent years, it compares favorably with the increases of the last three years, and is well above that of last year. Coming in a year when the country has been subjected to the abnormal industrial conditions brought about by the European war, we regard this showing as remarkable and the condition of the Southern textile industry, as reflected by its growth during 1915, is seen to be excellent.

### Invites Committee on Labor to Visit Southern Mills.

S. F. Patterson, head of Roanoke Rapids Cotton Mills, and one of the best known cotton manufacturers of the south, threw a bomb into the camp of those advocating the passage of the Keating child labor bill Monday, when he told the committee members that he was authorized by the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association to invite the entire membership of the labor committee, including Mr. Keating himself, to visit each and every mill in the south at the expense of the cotton mill people.

Mr. Patterson made this statement towards the end of his testimony before the labor committee during which time many of the members asked very pointed and at times personal questions as to the working of children in the cotton mills of the south.

"I now invite each and every member of this committee to visit the cotton mills of North Carolina as the guest of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' association," said Mr. Patterson, "We will put a special car at your disposal. The trip

will not cost any one of you, nor the government, a single penny. In fact, I urge you to make this trip. So many false statements have been made about the cotton mill people that I, and all other cotton manufacturers, would be delighted to have the committee see for itself that the conditions in the cotton mills are as good as anywhere else in the United States."

He said the committee could select the mills they desired to inspect, that their arrival would be kept a secret so that no preparation could be made for the visit.

If the committee makes the trip, it is probable that they will first go to Roanoke Rapids, thence to Henderson, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Concord, Charlotte, Gastonia and thence into South Carolina.

Questions asked Mr. Patterson as to the length of time it would take the committee to make this investigation and how many mills they would have to visit, leads one to believe that the committee is almost certain to make the trip. In fact, it is known that the question of the committee taking the trip will be voted on, probably tomorrow.—Washington correspondent to Greensboro News.

### Equip Chinese Mills with Our Machinery.

Washington—The Chinese government has decided to equip two cotton mills with American machinery and has placed orders with American manufacturers and builders for machinery and plants valued at more than \$700,000. The action of the government is particularly gratifying to American manufacturers of textile machinery and power claims of rival concerns in European countries, and because it means a royal entrance to a market that will be inviting for many years to come.

The negotiations between the Chinese government and the American concerns were conducted with the assistance of commercial Attache Julian H. Arnold, who was the first to call the opportunity to the attention of American manufacturers. Mr. Arnold represents the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic commerce in China.



## PERSONAL NEWS

Jas. L. Reid, of Riverview, Ala., has accepted a position at the Denison (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

H. N. Mathis has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

G. N. Underwood is now second hand in spinning at the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

Walter H. Geer, of Hartwell, Ga., has been elected manager of the Easley (S. C.) Mills.

O. A. Robards, of Rocky Mount, N. C., has accepted a position at the Rosemary (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

E. P. Floyd has resigned as overseer of weaving at Victor Mfg. Co. m<sup>th</sup> No. 4, Greer, S. C.

S. J. Walker has been promoted to night overseer of spinning at the Seminole Mfg. Co., Clearwater, S. C.

W. H. Williams, of Charlotte, N. C., is now second hand in carding at the Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

John H. Cheatham has resigned as manager and secretary of the Easley (S. C.) Mills, to become president of the Hartwell, (Ga.) Mills.

Will H. Hartley has become second hand in night spinning at the Unity Spinning Mill No. 2, LaGrange, Ga.

A. B. Freeman has been promoted from night overseer of winding to night superintendent of the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. S. Cleary has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weave room No. 2, Victor Mfg. Co., Greer, S. C.

Lewis W. Parker of Greenville, S. C., acting upon advice of his physicians, has returned to Baltimore for treatment by the expert who operated upon him some time ago. He will be at the Union Protestant infirmary.

F. H. McCall has been promoted from section hand to second hand in card room of Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. H. Garrett has resigned as overseer of carding at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

C. C. Randleman has resigned as superintendent of the Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C., to accept position as foreman in the purification building at the Dupont Powder Works, City Point, N. C.

A. W. Alexander has resigned as loom fixer at the Louise Mills, Douglasville, Ga., to accept a position at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., where he will also be band instructor.

G. W. Starnes has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., to become assistant overseer of weaving at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. L. Gilbert, formerly overseer of weaving at Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., but for the past few years in the mercantile business at Old Fort, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving in mill No. 1, Victor Mfg. Co., Greer, S. C.

**Address of Superintendent W. J. McDonald at the Christmas Celebration at the Pelham Mfg. Co., Pelham, Ga.**

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me—almost a stranger—to preside over this happy gathering tonight. I value the compliment especially as coming from people who are working under my supervision. I esteem the honor, also, because you have bestowed it upon me of your own free will, entirely unsolicited upon my part, and I prize it because I hope in my humble way to help make you happy.

I cannot foresee what the future



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will bring, that is always uncertain, world and loseth his own soul"? but I hope that our work together The history of the industry is full will be both pleasant and productive of much good. You all know of the names of men who, by obeying such maxims rose from the bottom to the top. So many are they indeed I have the time to mention only a few. Arkwright, who is the great aim of us all. Enjoyment, pleasure, happiness. Call it was the head of the beginning of the great manufacturing industry of old England, our mother country. Then from the humble ranks of day laborers came Brindley, the engineer; Cook, the navigator, and even the man who gives us employment rose from the stump to wealth, and prominence. You younger ones bear this in mind, it was by close attention to duty, by being honorable, and loyal to their employers, that these men have gained wealth and fame. Let this be your motto: "Honor above profit; Unjust to none; Peace, good will to all."

Some seek it through power, control, dominion, others through humble self-content; many hope to find it in the paths of vice, many in the paths of virtue. Myriads come near it, few attain it in full measure. Of all things men strive for upon earth, unalloyed happiness is the most difficult to attain. Yet it is the one thing which lies at the basis of all our efforts in life. We would all tread the high road of happiness, but how few of us succeed in this common aim. We do it by working like one who loves his work, by bearing in mind the interest of our employer as well as our own, by industry, and activity, by taking just advantage of every opportunity but unjust advantage of nothing and no person, by keeping in mind five words beginning with E—Education, Enterprise, Enthusiasm and Economy. You must make the most of your native ability. Get in the right track and keep there, do your duty in all situations. Place honor above profit. "For what profit it a man if he gains the whole

I have taken entirely too much of your time. But I thank you for your kind attention and wish with all my heart that you will have a very merry Christmas.

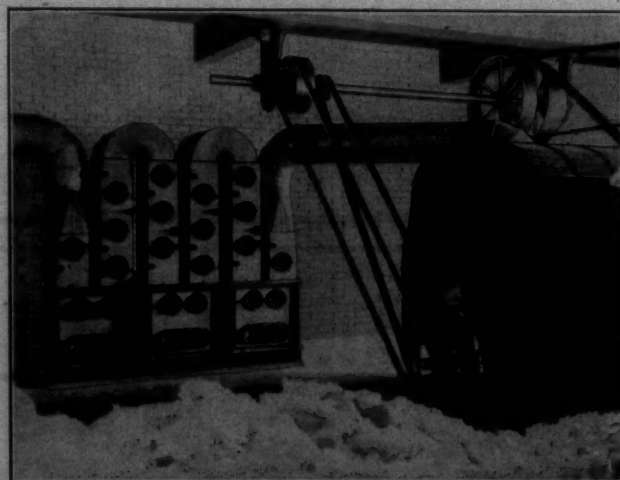
**Pelham Mfg. Co.,**

**Pelham, Ga.**

W. J. McDonald .... Superintendent  
O. F. Veal ..... Carder  
W. A. Burns ..... Spinner  
L. B. Hines ..... Weaver  
L. Baggett ..... Cloth Room  
C. A. Keown ..... Master Mechanic

**Handsome Calendar.**

One of the handsomest calendars that we have received this season came from the David Brown Co., and the Union Shuttle Co., of Lawrence, Mass., who are well known in the South as manufacturers of high-grade bobbins and shuttles.



## C.O.B. MACHINE

CLEANING, OPENING AND BLOOMING MACHINE

**Feeds Uniform Cotton to Lappers  
Makes Numbers Run Even  
IMPROVES GRADE OF YARN**

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Langley, S. C.**—The mills at Langley, Baths and Clearwater have about completed the installation of 2,586 new Draper looms.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—It is rumored that a new mill will be built here, though the plans have not yet taken definite shape.

**Trough, S. C.**—The Pacolet Mfg. Co. is replacing some of their old cottages with new ones, which are to be equipped with water, lights and sewerage systems.

**Norwood, N. C.**—The Norwood Mfg. Co. will add 7,200 spindles, which they have purchased from Fales & Jenks. This will give them a total of 22,200 spindles.

**Tuscaloosa, Ala.**—The Rosenau Mills announces the receipt of an order for 50,000 dozen pairs of hose to be shipped to Amsterdam, Holland. The order will be in excess of \$50,000.

**Concord, N. C.**—A meeting of the directors of the Brcwn Manufacturing company was held recently. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on preferred stock was declared. C. W. Johnston and R. W. Stokes of Charlotte were among the out-of-town directors in attendance.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Highland Park Mills have finished construction of a new dye house at their mill No. 3. The dyehouse is of brick and concrete construction. Two large dye machines will be installed, and a "Proctor" drying system.

**Jellico, Tenn.**—G. T. Whitlock, formerly of Union, S. C. has recently promoted a knitting mill, capitalized at \$75,000.00. The mill will be completed in 90 days and is located at Jellico, Tenn. The name of the mill is Diamond Hosiery Mill. The building, now being erected, is 100x50 feet, two story, brick building.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Both the Limestone and Hamrick mills are running about half night time. The Irene Mill began running full time on the first of last December and the Globe Mill is also running at night. This shows an active demand for the products of the local factories and indicates an unequalled prosperity.

**Kings Mountain, N. C.**—The work of placing the machinery in the new spinning department of the Pauline Mills is completed and the yarns used in making the damask will now be spun at home.

The Klothe Mills are getting labor together preparatory to starting their plant at night. An ever-increasing demand for their product makes this step necessary.

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—Work is under way on the addition to the Cannon mill No. 4. This will be a two-story building, with carding and spinning on second floor. There will be several hundred looms, all making towels. About 30 new houses are nearing completion in East Kannapolis, and cement sidewalks are being laid rapidly to keep pedestrians out of the mud. It is understood that all the streets will have these cement sidewalks.

**Easley, S. C.**—A meeting of board of directors of the Easley Cotton Mills, J. H. Cheatham tendered his resignation as manager and secretary and W. H. Geer, of Hartwell, Ga., was elected his successor. Mr. Cheatham has been connected with the Easley mills for several years, first as secretary and later as manager. He leaves Easley to accept the presidency of the Hartwell cotton mills.

**West Point, Ga.**—Annual Statement of Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works.—President, George H. Lanier; treasurer, Justin E. Gale; directors, William H. Wellington and Horace S. Sears. Report of Oct. 3, 1915, shows: Assets—Real estate, \$60,000; machinery, \$60,000; merchandise, \$15,778; cash and debts receivable, \$33,411; total, \$169,189. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$100,000; profit and loss, \$36,789; depreciation account, \$32,400; total, \$100,189.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The stockholders of the Thatcher Spinning Co., Inc., met here and elected a board of directors. It was announced that an architect had been secured, and it is probable that work will commence on the factory building not later than February. The directors elected were: A. G. Thatcher, W. Lane Verlenden, R. H. Thatcher and Elbridge McFarland. They are to serve with the following three that were already in office: G. H. Miller, T. R. Preston and John Stagmaster.

**West Point, Ga.**—Annual Statement of Riverdale Cotton Mills, duck.—President, Joshua B. Richmond; treasurer, Horace S. Sears; directors, William H. Wellington, Justin E. Gale and Francis B. Sears. Report of Aug. 31, 1915, shows: Assets—Real estate, \$189,934; machinery \$262,227; merchandise, \$118,049; stock in process, etc., .67,678; cash and debts receivable, \$122,947; total, \$760,835. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$350,000; accounts payable, \$4,331; funded indebtedness, \$100,000; floating indebtedness, \$135,000; profit and loss, \$97,359; depreciation, \$74,145; total, \$760,835.

**Newton, N. C.**—The seven stockholders of the Ridgeview Hosiery Company held their annual meeting last week, re-elected old officers and made the entire number of shareholders directors, the two new ones being P. E. Isenhour of Conover and W. R. Fry. L. F. Long is president, and J. A. Gaither is secretary-treasurer and manager.

The company did a fine business last year, and if it could only get the dye, could do a much larger and better business. As it was, everybody is pleased. Plans for the year include building more dwellings, an office building containing a vault and other things. A feature of the meeting was a feast for the stockholders at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fry.

**Statesville, N. C.**—A total of \$32,000 was spent in improvements on the Long Island cotton mill plant at Long Island, on the Catawba river 10 miles from Statesville, during the past year, according to the report of the secretary and treasurer made to the stockholders at their annual meeting this week.

The improvements include a concrete dam from the Catawba side of the river to the island, at a point about 400 feet above the mill, and with the dam was constructed a concrete water house and forebay for three new water wheels which will develop about 350 additional

horsepower. It is the purpose of the company to build a new mill later to utilize this power, which is not needed for the present mill.

George H. Brown, of Statesville, was reelected president of the mill. Osborne Brown, secretary, treasurer and superintendent and Sherman Ramsey, vice-president. Mr. Ramsey, who is now actively connected with the mill, succeeds his mother, Mrs. J. S. Ramsey, of Statesville, as vice-president of the company.

**Fort Mill, S. C.**—Announcement is officially made that the Fort Mill Mfg. Company will in a very short time begin the erection at mill No. 2 of an additional room to accommodate 600 Draper looms. This will necessitate the installation of additional spinning and carding machinery, and it is the intention of the company to remove the looms at present in mill No. 2 to mill No. 1 and utilize the entire floor space of the present No. 2 mill to carding and spinning. It is stated also that the contract for the new machinery has been signed up and that the machinery will be shipped just as soon as the new building is ready to receive it. The enlargement of the mill was contemplated in the fall of 1914, but on account of financial depression, was not carried out.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—About 125 persons have been given employment by the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, which began operating one section of its plant at night this week. This increases the total number of people employed by this enterprise to practically 500, and will increase the pay roll considerably. While an accurate estimate of the amount had not been prepared yesterday, the increase will probably average around \$1,000 per week.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—The finishing plant of the Irene Mill, which will give employment to from 20 to 30 people, will begin operations within the next few weeks, probably about the first of February. A satisfactory trial run was made a few days ago to see that the machinery was in good working order. The operation of a finishing plant requires skilled labor, and the pay roll for the people employed in this department will likely amount to more than the average.

**Clover, S. C.**—Construction work on Clover's new cotton mill to be built by a company of northern capitalists and local people in the southern section of that town will be begun in a short while. U. M. Pursley, a well known lumberman of Rock Hill, has the contract to furnish most of the lumber for the structure and the Charlotte Brick Company will furnish the brick. Details concerning the new mill are not obtainable. It is stated, however, that the plant which will use only Egyptian cotton, will cost several hundred thousand dollars and

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will bring several score more families to Clover. The enterprise has been commissioned as the Hawthorne Spinning Co. of Clover. The company has purchased about 80 acres of land in the southern section of the town near the Clover Cotton Oil Mill. People of that town are anxiously awaiting the beginning of construction.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—One of the most important events of the week was the beginning of operations of the new Hillside Cotton Mills, a \$750,000 organization. The occasion was marked with some pleasing formalities.

The formal beginning of operations of the immense Hillside plant marks an important forward stride in LaGrange's industrial resources. It is the largest mill in LaGrange's big family of eight cotton mills.

The main building is 320x132 feet, three stories in height, with loom shed 338x156 feet. There are nineteen warehouses, each 75x81 feet. When fully completed the mill will have about 25,000 spindles and between 500 and 600 looms and will have its own bleaching and dyeing plant. Although equipped with the very latest machinery, including every known device for efficiency, about 400 operatives will be required.

The Hillside village will include more than 200 houses.

Not only is the Hillside plant a marvel in size, convenience of arrangement, and completeness of equipment, but its building has been carried forward in quick time by T. C. Thompson & Bros. of Charlotte and Birmingham, the contractors.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Bowling Emery Knitting Mill, a corporation with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the manufacture of hosiery, will be chartered next week and begin operations within a very short time, according to Dr. E. H. Bowling, president of the new concern. The other officers will be vice president and manager, J. W. Emery, secretary and treasurer, J. H. Emery.

The mill will be located temporarily in a wooden building on Gurlay street, which is in the northeast section of the city, and will begin work with twenty knitting machines. An additional thirty have been ordered and these will arrive in the city at an early date and be immediately installed.

Dr. Bowling was very optimistic while explaining the matter saying that the first year's output had already been sold. The finer grade of hosiery, the three hundred needle stockings, will be bought by the Danville Knitting Mills company, of Danville, Va., while the closer grade has been sold to the J. S. Gold company, of Philadelphia. According to Dr. Bowling the daily output will



We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

#### THE G. M. PARKS CO.

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## TEXTILE BOOKS

**Carding and Spinning**, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

**Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy**—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

**Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations**—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

**Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations**—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

### CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

be seventeen hundred dozen. This gives 10,000 dozen pairs weekly or 5,304,000 dozen pairs of hosiery yearly.

#### Logwood in Central America

In November, 1914, there were many tons of logwood in British Honduras, and it had been there for a long time, the market having gone down to such a point as to make the further cutting unprofitable. A firm in Belize owns a line of power boats running up the Belize River toward The Cayo, and they bring down the wood from the Guatemalan frontier and from the edge of Mexico. This firm in the past has dealt in logwood and is able to get it out, having an organization for the purpose. There is also in Belize a live man who is interested in marketing woods, and he could undoubtedly get some supplied out of Paya Obispo, Mexico, just above Belize. It can be brought down by light-draft boats.

Going further down, take the Lake Ysabal district, which has its outlet at Livingston, Guatemala. Consul Edward Reed can undoubtedly put inquirers in touch with parties who would be only too glad to get the contracts at this time, and for the fustic (yellow dye) as well. The Lake Ysabal district is a large one, and there is plenty of both these woods to be had there. Some of it—limited quantities—can be gotten at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and the consuls at Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba, and the consular agencies along the coast there, if called upon, can furnish a surprising supply by passing the word out that there is a market for it. A good deal can be gotten about Bluefields and Greytown, Nicaragua.

At San Jose Rico, I was urged particularly by a dealer to try to help him find a market for logwood and fustic; he controls large areas bearing plenty of this wood.

In Cuba there is a good deal of logwood—"palo campeche" it is termed here—and the fustic, or leywood, is also reasonably abundant. In times past, when the price was an inducement, it passed out of Santiago, Aunias, and Guantanamo in quantity. It can be had again if people will pay a profitable price for it.—Consular Reports.

Fred had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the strict condition that he return home not later than five o'clock. He arrived at seven to find his mother very angry. He insisted, however, that he had not loitered on the way home.

"Do you expect me to believe," demanded the mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?"

"Yes mamma," blubbered the boy. "Charlie gave me a mud turtle—and I was afraid to carry it—so I led it home.—Ex.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

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# Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market has continued very strong, especially for this time of the year. Prices have held very firmly on almost all lines, and while few exceptionally large orders have been placed, full quoted prices have been easily obtained. The mill men are not anxious to sell past January and February in any large way, as they feel that prices are going a good deal higher a little later on.

Sales of sheeting last week were large, and they continue in a very firm position. Top prices have been paid for all goods that have been sold. The market for sheetings has been considerably strengthened by the demand from the bagging trade for sheeting for prompt delivery.

Fine gray goods were very firm last week, with the demand strong and the market well sold. Combed goods of all constructions are in good demand, although satisfactory deliveries are hard to secure. Organadies have sold well lately, and poplins and garbadines have also been active.

Export trade to the miscellaneous markets was good last week. American goods seem to be establishing a favorable reputation as they become more largely used. Exports to South America have included almost all kind of bleached and printed goods. Argentina and Colombia are taking large quantities of coarse cotton yarns and of hosiery. Porto Rica and Cuba have also taken large supplies of goods.

Well known lines of bleached goods have been marked up and colored cotton goods are still rising, with frequent withdrawals. Mills making bleached goods are receiving requests to hurry up deliveries on old contracts which are past due. Manufacturers have had a good deal of trouble in getting their goods bleached and finished. The increasing demand for finished goods, the higher cost of bleaching and the scarcity of staple lines will force higher prices on these goods when buyers place new contracts.

The scarcity of colored cambrics, denims and dark percales is becoming more marked, especially where fast colors are wanted. The demand for heavy lining goods is very strong and finishers who are able to guarantee fast colors can name their own prices for their goods. Print cloths were firm and quiet during the week. The demand for coarse yarn goods continues strong and a good many contracts are being made with deliveries running well into the middle of the year.

Bag manufacturers are still taking large quantities of sheetings and osnaburgs. The call for fine print cloth yarn goods continues strong. Manufacturers are becoming more reluctant to sell, as there is a general impression that a wage advance is pending and mill men are not anxious to sell at the current values.

The Fall River print cloth market was firm and active last week.

Inquiry was good, prices were firm with advances named on some styles. Trading covered a wide range of styles and showed evidence of further repeat orders. Mills are still unwilling to sell very far ahead at the current prices and the volume of trading was cut down considerably for this reason. Mill men want a slight advance for deliveries ahead, and then do not care to make contracts running more than two months from date.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std	3 3-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-2	—
Gray goods, 39-inch		
68x72s	5 1-2	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 7-8	—
41yard, 80x80s	6 5-8	—
Brown drills, standard	7 3-4	—
Sheetings, So. std.	8 1-4	—
3-yard, 48x48s	7 1-4	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6	—
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-8
4-yard, 44x40s	5 3-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	at value	—
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	12 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	12 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
inch duck	15 3-4	—
Woodberry, sail d'k.	20%	—
Mt. Vernon, side d'k.	27 1/2%	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	at value	—
Standard prints	6	—
Standard gingham	at value	—
Dress gingham	7 1-2	4 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	5	5 1-2

## Hester's Weekly Statement.

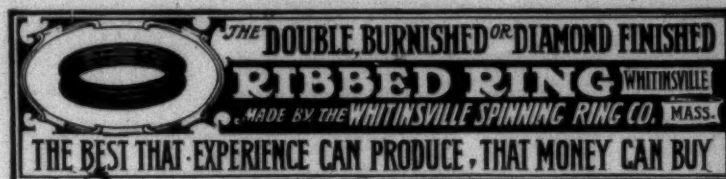
Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

	Bales.
In sight for week	287,000
Same 7 days last year	461,000
For the month	287,000
Same date last year	461,000
For season	7,768,000
Same date last year	8,440,000
Port receipts for season	4,316,000
Same date last year	5,142,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	613,000
Same date last year	521,000
Southern mills takings for season	1,949,000
Same date last year	1,645,000
Interior stocks in excess August 1	890,000
Last year	1,131,000
Year before	771,000
Foreign exports for week	13,000
Same 7 days last year	279,000
For season	2,387,000
Same date last year	2,762,000
Northern spinners takings and Canada for week	97,000
Same 7 days last year	76,000
For season	1,427,000
To same date last year	1,420,000

## Hester's Visible Supply.

This week	331,000
Same 7 days last year	347,000
Last week	6,009,000
Same date last year	6,029,000
Of this the total American this week	4,604,000
Last week	4,647,000
Last year	4,801,000

**Our Spinning Rings** SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## American Silks in Cuba.

American women residing in Habana express considerable wonderment that this market is not given more attention by silk makers of the United States. It is asserted that the American silks wear longer and do not "crack" as the French silks do in this climate. Of late some small quantities of American silks have been noticed in the stores, but the prices are about three times those of the European silks. American ribbons are not to be had on the market generally, and

they are high priced. In fact, all dry goods are high priced in Cuba, and it appears that unless at least 100 per cent profit can be made on an article the dealer is scarcely interested in carrying it. The American women profess to believe that if a large, first-class American dry goods, millinery, and notion store were opened in Habana, handling goods on a basis of reasonable profit, and managed like a first-class establishment in the United States, it would have an impregnable position and tremendous trade.—Consular Reports.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Inquiry was good in the local yarn market during last week, especially for yarns for future delivery, but sales were not as large as weekly amount that was put through during the last few months. Buyers were in the market for two-ply carded weaving yarns, carded and combed knitting yarn, but prices quoted were more than they were willing to pay. Reports from other markets indicated that sales were better there than in Philadelphia. Deliveries on old contracts were good, and receipts of yarn were large.

Makers of heavy weight underwear are well sold ahead and lightweight manufacturers are also well supplied with orders. Hosiery mills are running at capacity, having large business on orders. There is an excellent demand for hosiery of all grades.

There were inquiries in the market last week for large quantities of carded yarns for future deliveries, but buyers were unwilling to pay spinners' prices, thinking they might do better later. The demand for weaving yarns was good and there were some sales of fairly large lots. Spinners' prices are above those quoted in this market, sometimes as much as two cents on the single ply yarns.

Sales of high grade Southern 14s to 18s cones for delivery beginning in March were made on the basis of 21 cents for 10s. Sales of 24s for nearby delivery were made at 23 and 23 1-2 cents and for future delivery at 24 cents. Sales of 26s were made at 24 and 24 1-2 cents for prompt and March deliveries and 25 cents was paid for May and later delivery. Sales of high grade Southern 30s cones were made from stocks at 26 to 27 1-2 cents; 22s sold for 22 1-2.

Most of the mills, both Southern and Eastern, making fine two-ply combed yarns are well sold for two and three months, and some of them a great deal further. They are in a very strong position and are able to advance prices and hold them until buyers are ready to pay their prices. Coarse and medium single combed peeler have not advanced nearly so generally as the fine two-ply yarns, the demand for single yarn not being as strong.

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	-19 1-2
10s to 12s	19	1-2-21
14s	21	-21 1-2
16s	21	-21 1-2
20s	22	-22 1-2
24s	24	-24 1-2
26s	25	1-2
30s	27	-27 1-2
36s	33	-33 1-2
40s	36	-27 1-2
50s	44	
60s	43	
3-ply 8s upholstery	19	1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	19	1-2

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	17	-19
10s	19	-20
12s	19	1-2-20
14s	20	1-2-21
15s	20	1-2-21
20s	21	1-2
22s	22	1-2
22s	22	1-2
26s	23	-23 1-2
30s	26	-26 1-2

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	20	-21
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	1-2
20s	22	
22s	22	1-2
20s	22	1-2
22s	22	1-2
26s	23	-23 1-2
30s	26	-26 1-2

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	20	-21
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	1-2
20s	22	
22s	22	1-2
20s	22	1-2
22s	22	1-2
26s	23	-23 1-2
30s	26	-26 1-2

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	20	-21
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	1-2
20s	22	
22s	22	1-2
24s	23	1-2
26s	24	
30s	26	-26 1-2
40s	35	

## Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc

8s to 10s	21	-21
12s to 14s	21	1-2-22
2-ply 16s	22	-22 1-2
2-ply 20s	23	-23 1-2
2-ply 24s	25	1-2
2-ply 26s	26	
2-ply 30s	28	-28 1-2
2-ply 40s	36	
2-ply 50s	43	-44
2-ply 60s	50	

## Southern Frame Cones.

8s	19	3-4
10s	20	1-4
12s	20	3-4
14s	21	1-4
16s	21	1-2
18s	21	3-4
20s	21	3-4
22s	21	1-2-22
24s	23	
26s	24	-24 1-2
22s fleece colors	24	1-2
30s	26	
40s	33	

## What Southern Men Say.

(Continued from Page 3).

supplied for years on many lines of colored goods.

Our information is that the policy of the open price association has been followed for several years by mills making certain lines of goods and particularly some mills making indigo blue denim. Common sense teaches one that this method would be a benefit to all if carried out in good faith and within lawful limits. Mills making similar and competitive fabrics, by keeping each other fully and truthfully informed of prices being received, would be protected against very expensive and unnecessary price cutting.

This will not by any means involve dividing territory, but only giving each other truthful information as to prices actually being received. Perhaps there is not enough personal acquaintance and confidence among the managers of the mills in America to make this feasible now, but time and necessity will undoubtedly bring that about to a great degree.

W. C. Bradley,  
President Eagle & Phenix Mills,  
Columbus, Ga.

## Ex-President Tanner.

S. B. Tanner of the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C., who was in the markets at the end of the year, answered orally to inquiries made of him substantially as follows: "It is within the power of any six strong commission houses handling cotton goods in New York city to put the open price association methods into practice in the sale of print cloths and staple domestics. I hope they will soon get ready to undertake the work. Manufacturers in this country need more co-operation in the distribution of their products. We have done good work on many other things and I feel that we are ready to join with selling agents in improving the conditions surrounding the sale of staples. Any six cotton goods commission houses can push this plan to success, and I know that most manufacturers are ready to help."

Concerning export trade in cotton goods, Mr. Tanner has had considerable experience. He does not regard the prospect hopefully of competing with Japan in the sale of cotton goods in China. The basis of competition is cheap labor. By this he does not mean inferior labor, as he remarked the Japanese as capable of acquiring skill rapidly in the handling of cotton mill machinery. Cotton mill labor in this country is rising steadily in cost, and he looks for a more profitable field for it right in the home market.

For this reason, and some others, he would like to see Congress enact some tariff legislation, such as the protection given by an anti-dumping clause in the tariff on some lines of textiles, which he believes were not fully protected in the Underwood bill.

Prospects for domestic trade he considers good, save as they will be affected by dyestuffs scarcity. Print cloths are affected directly by this difficulty and are the poorest cloths

## CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO "The Clinchfield Route"

### RAILWAY

and  
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway  
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 9, 1915.

Eastern Standard Time

### Southbound

Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky.	3:00
Lv. Haysi, Va.	3:37
Lv. Fremont, Va.	4:10
Lv. Dante, Va.	4:55 *8:30
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	5:30 8:52
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	7:25 10:17
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	9:30 11:45
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	*10:30 *12:25
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	5:00 *12:35
Lv. Kona, N. C.	7:18 2:04
Lv. Altapass, N. C.	8:10 2:45
Lv. Marion, N. C.	9:50 3:55
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	11:33 4:57
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.	*1:30 *6:05

### Northbound

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	4:50 *11:00
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	6:09 12:10
Lv. Marion, N. C.	7:05 1:06
Lv. Altapass, N. C.	8:20 2:20
Lv. Kona, N. C.	8:57 3:03
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	*10:30 *4:30
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	*7:45 *4:35
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	8:30 5:15
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:35 7:02
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	12:17 8:30
Lv. Dante, Va.	12:40 *8:50
Lv. Fremont, Va.	1:25
Lv. Haysi, Va.	1:55
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky.	*2:30

\*—Daily.

A. M. light face type.

P. M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,  
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,  
V.-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.,  
John City, Tenn.

in the markets just now. Other lines will be affected later on.

## John A. Law.

Like many other industries at present, the cotton goods trade presents a spotted appearance. Some constructions are showing fair margins of profit, others are not. As a whole cotton cloths have not advanced proportionately with cotton.

With our greatly increased exports of cotton goods—not all to any one country, as in 1906 and 1907, when more than half went to China, but well distributed among various nations—with out imports decreased to an almost equal extent and with wonderful opportunities for further extension of trade in markets that should have heretofore been ours, I am altogether optimistic as to the future prospects for both domestic and export trade.

The time, in my opinion, is most opportune for manufacturers of cotton goods to "come out in the open," as manufacturers in other lines have done, to put an end to cut-throat competition and once more obtain the legitimate manufacturing profit which for several years past has been conspicuous through its absence.

John A. Law,  
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

## Convention of Georgia Cotton Manufacturers on Feb. 10.

The annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held in Atlanta on Feb. 10.



## Personal Items

G. A. Franklin has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. D. Maigatter, superintendent of the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., was a Charlotte visitor this week.

J. H. Cobb, of Westminster, S. C., has accepted a position at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. C. Cobb, superintendent of the Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C., and the overseers at the mill, gave a dinner last week in honor of the second hands, section men and card grinders.

G. W. Carter has resigned as assistant overseer of spinning at the

Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., to take charge of the hosiery manufacturing department of the Riverside-Toxaway Mills, of the same place.

### Dyestuffs Hearings.

(Continued from Page 5.)

men have been put to a great deal of trouble and expense in getting dyes which formerly came from Germany. A few enterprising business men have been manufacturing dyes in this country on a small scale. If Congress will put a tariff on the chemicals which are used in making the dyes so that Germany will not be able to compete with American manufacturers when the war is over. American manufacturers will invest sufficient capital to guarantee that no such emergency as now exists will occur.

### "Booze!"

Capt. Meikleham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., has just had printed handsome sign boards in red, white and blue, and they read something like this.

### "Booze"

Did it ever do you any good?  
Did it ever help you get a better job?  
Did it ever help any member of your family?

### "Safety First."

These boards are placed conspicuously about the property of the Massachusetts Mills.

### Cuban Market Short of Thread.

There is a shortage of cotton thread for sewing purposes in the Cuban market at present, in numbers 60, 70, 80, and 90. The supply of thread comes mainly from England, and a spool of thread of the established brand, which is called "Cardena," retails for 10 cents gold. Efforts have been made in the past to get American thread on the market, but these were met with considerable competition and price cutting on the part of the British spinners; and thread has been known to sell as low as 2 cents per spool. These methods have apparently caused American manufacturers to leave the market in possession of the British manufacturers. It may be that at this time a further advance can be made by American exporters, and such a strong position obtained that it can be retained. Many other varieties and yarns come from England almost entirely, and it would seem to be a good field for the American manufacturer to cultivate.—Consular Reports.

### Eighteen-Months-Old Child Shoots itself.

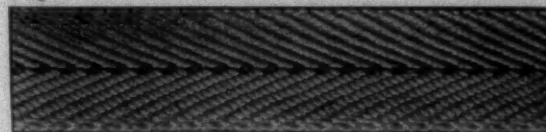
The eighteen-months-old child of Ray Morton, an employe of the Lakeside Mill, Burlington, N. C., was instantly killed Monday morning, when a gun it was playing with discharged its load into the left eye, scattering the pieces of its head and brains over the room. It is not known just how it happened, as no one was present, but it is supposed

that the child got hold of the gun caught in the crevice of the floor, which was left sitting by the bed. The mother was out milking at the time and was dragging it about the room, and ran to the house on hearing the gun was too heavy for the child to lift, and that the hammer gasping its last breath.

## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturers of  
Spindle Tape

And  
Bandings



Third and Moore Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY

Florence, Mass.

## FLYERS

All sizes, GOOD AS NEW, delivered on short notice. Prices as follows:

6" and 7" @ .75¢  
8" @ .85¢  
9" and 10" @ \$1.00  
11" and 12" @ \$1.25

Samples submitted on request. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

**Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y

## YORKSHIRE GUM



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A Soluble Gum to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable in this respect as it combines readily with all starches, making a uniform size mixing. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find quite a reduction in shedding



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

and loom waste. For this reason we recommend it especially where drop wires are in use. This Gum also attracts moisture very readily and by so doing adds strength and elasticity to the yarn. While giving the very best results in sizing, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow, or Soluble Oil in addition.

TRIAL BARREL SENT ON APPROVAL. WRITE FOR FORMULA.  
**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

**M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,**  
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

## YOUR Rush Orders for Loom Harnesses Quickly Filled.

We always keep our facilities for making loom harnesses in excess of our ordinary requirements so that we may be able to promptly fill orders for harnesses which are wanted in a hurry.

These hurry up orders take precedence over all others and are always delivered at the time specified in the order.

The harnesses on which we have but a limited time are not as good as those which are made in the usual manner but we can get a remarkably good harness in a very short time.

Try us for your next rush order.

**GARLAND  
MFG. CO.**  
Saco, Maine





# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## For Sale.

Three Fales & Jenks dry twist-ers, warp wind, 223 spindles each, 1 3-4 inch rings. In good condition; a bargain.

Banna Manufacturing Co.,  
Goldville, S. C.

## Wanted.

Two or three good families for carding, spinning, spooling, twisting and winding for night work. Can use one good card grinder. Pay best of wages. Apply in person or write J. C. Keller, Supt., Johnson Mfg. Co., North Cahr-lotte, N. C.

## Wanted.

A full set of hands for night work in yarn mill, consisting of spoolers, spinners, doffers, card room and twister room hands. Good wages, healthful location. Apply immediately to J. T. Knight, Supt., Wadesboro Cotton Mills Co., Wadesboro, N. C.

## SALESMAN WANTED

First-class salesman who is personally acquainted with the cotton mill trade in North Carolina and South Carolina to handle, as a side line, our Special Comb Box and Loom Lubricants of exceptionally high quality. In replying state what territory you are covering, giving reference.

REED OIL COMPANY,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## Wanted.

4 or 5 winder hands, picker hands, drawing hands and one spinner, all for night work. C. C. Randleman, Supt. Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C.

## Wanted.

First-class superintendent to start up small mill on men's union suits. References required. Southern man preferred. Address "A," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Commercial Photographs.

Photos made any where any time, 10 N. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.  
**Mrs.—THE MOONS—W. J.**

## Wanted.

First-class Denn warper tender. Pay \$1.80 per night. Apply to T. W. Harvey, Supt. Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

## Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 11/16 in. shafting.  
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.  
75 hangers, 12 inch drop.  
7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.  
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 40 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.  
All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

## Position Wanted.

Engineer and machinist now open for position. Can furnish references and get results. Alabama or Georgia preferred. Address "Engineer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Wanted.

Three or four families of good cotton mill help. Good wages. Apply in person or write T. W. Harvey, Supt. Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill. At present am superintendent. Very wide experience. References from past and present employers. Address No. 1303.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Have always made money for my mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1305.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have been on present job three years and am giving satisfaction, but want location where there are better schools. Present employer as my reference. Address No. 1306.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Best of references as to character and ability as a spinner. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 1307.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white or colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1308.

WANT position as superintendent. Am an Eastern man of long experience but desire to move to the South. Can furnish the best class of references. Address No. 1309.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as superintendent. Have 20 years experience in mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer of carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1310.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on Draper or plain looms. Now employed as second hand. Age 32. Married. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Address No. 1312.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, 10 years experience. 35 years old and married and strictly temperate. Am now employed but desire to make a change. Best of references. Address No. 1313.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in large mills and furnish best of references. Address No. 1314.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving, either plain or fancy. Long experience. Now employed. Can furnish fine reference. Address No. 1315.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of executive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as su-

# PATENTS

## Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

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perintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1316.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1317.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1318.

WANT position as book-keeper. Am capable, experienced young man of good habits and character. Am now employed as mill book-keeper, but desire to change for good reasons. Address No. 1319.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience as carder in large mills and can furnish lost employer as reference. Address No. 1320.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as references. Address No. 1321.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as carder. Am experienced on white, colored and combed yarns. Married. Age 32. Best of references. Address No. 1322.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of either carding or spinning. Have had 12 years experience as carder and spinner and 12 years as superintendent, including several large mills. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1323.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1324.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 35. Married. Have had 15 years experience as second hand and overseer in Eastern mills. Fine references. Address No. 1325.

WANT position as timekeeper, general office man, and outside overseer. 10 years experience as railroad agent. 2 years mill experience. Married. Good references, both as to character and ability. Address 1326.



WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am at present employed in Eastern mill on cotton and silk goods and have charge of 2,100 looms. Experienced on lenos, fancies, box work, jacquard and Draper looms. Fine references. Address No. 1327.

WANT position as superintendent of large card room or spinning room. Am now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 1328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 22 years experience in card room and am entirely competent. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1329.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1330.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Draper and Stafford looms as well as fancy work. Can furnish best of references from both former and present employers. Address No. 1331.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer carding and spinning. Thoroughly practical, experienced. Can give good references. Address No. 1332.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1333.

WANTED position as overseer of carding, at not less than \$2.50 per day. Am a practical carder, good manager of help, strictly sober. Have had about ten years as carder. Am now employed and giving satisfaction. Good reason for changing. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 1334.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1336.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but want larger salary. Have good education and am good manager of help. Five years experience as machinery erector. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1337.

WANT to buy a small block of stock in a medium or small size mill that can give me permanent position as superintendent, and can work out part of purchase price. Will consider new mill or reorganization proposition. Address No. 1338.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1339.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1340.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1341.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1342.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton waste mill or woolen mill. Have had special experience handling waste on the woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1344.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a married man, 39 years of age. Have had twenty years experience on twisted and hosiery yarns, white and colored. Strictly sober. In good health. Now employed, but wish to change. Can give good references. Could call to see you in person. Address No. 1345.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 6 years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address No. 1347.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a practical spinner. Age 25. Married. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1346.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. Age 39. Have had 27 years' experience in spinning and twisting. Prefer mill in small place. Good references. Address 1349.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Plain or Draper looms. Am experienced on drills, ducks osnaburgs and sheetings. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1350.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as second hand. Am an expert card grinder and have had long experience as second hand. Good references. Address No. 1351.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent, but desire larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1352.

WANT position as second hand in spinning or overseer of small room. Age 24. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 11 years experience in spinning room and can get production. Address No. 1353.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 25 years experience in mill. 12 years as overseer. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1354.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1355.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns, carded or combed. Now employed. Can give references from best mill men in the country relative to my ability. Address No. 1356.

WANT position as superintendent of a cloth mill or overseer of large weave room. Good references. Long experience. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1357.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Employed at present and only reason for changing is to better myself. Long experience, and can give good references. Address No. 1358.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1359.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and can give references from present and past employers. Address No. 1360.

WANT position as overseer spinning spooling and winding. A married man 21 years of age. Have had long experience as overseer and can change on two weeks notice. Experienced on both white and colored work from 1s to 40s. Would not care to change for less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1361.

WANT position as superintendent of a large mill, or general manager and superintendent. 43 years of age, strictly temperate. 23 years experience. Know how to manage all departments of a mill. Only reason for changing is larger salary. Address No. 1263.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. A married man of good character and sober habits. Am now employed. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1364.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good. Can furnish former employers as reference. Address No. 1295.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Am graduate in designing. Have had 18 years experience as overseer weaving. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1366.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or carding and spinning. Have had 18 years experience. Understand combed work. Can furnish excellent references. Age 40. Married. Address No. 1367.

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WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50 per day. Address No. 1369.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving or cloth room. Can run either one and can give good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1371.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish present and former employers as references. Only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Address No. 1372.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by a practical mill man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1376.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent, but desire to change for satisfactory reasons. Good references. Address No. 1377.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish high-grade references. Address No. 1378.



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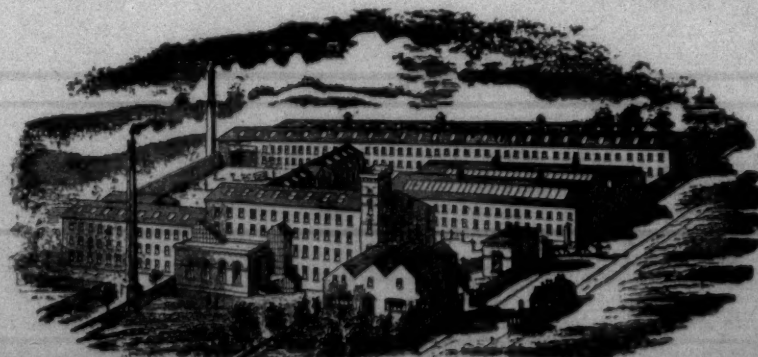
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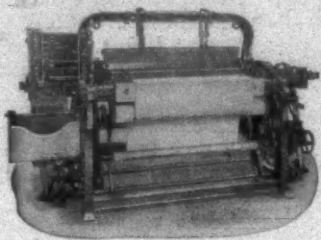
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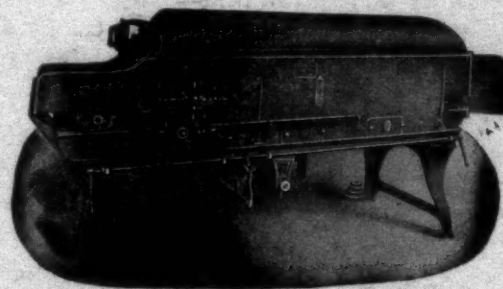
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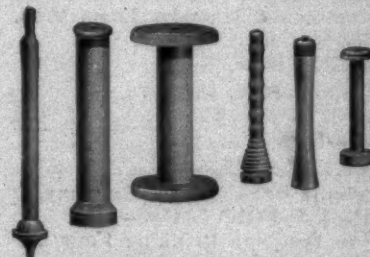
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